

SUPREME COURT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.
BEFORE their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice MCINTOSH.

IN THIS CASE A RULE NOT HAD BEEN GRANTED, CALLING UPON MR. MCINTOSH, THE REGISTRAR OF NEWCASTLE, MR. PARSONS, A JUDGE OF THE PEACE, AND OTHERS, TO TESTIFY AS TO WHETHER THE PROCEEDINGS IN THIS CASE SHOULD NOT BE SET ASIDE.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL MOVED TO MAKE THE RULE ABSOLUTE. THE APPLICANTS HOBIN ANDREWS, AND JESSIE BROWN WERE CALLED UPON THE NEWCASTLE POLICE COURT FOR MOTION, AND THOSE APPLIED FOR A RULE, AND THE INFORMATION THE JUSTICES DIRECTED THEM TO BE TRIED TOGETHER. APPLICATION WAS MADE TO EXAMINE JESSIE BROWN AS A WITNESS FOR ANDREWS, BUT THIS THE BENCH WOULD NOT ALLOW, AND THE APPLICANT WAS FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS IMPRISONMENT IN MASTERTON GAOL. ON THESE GROUNDS IT WAS AFFIRMED THAT THE CONVICTION OUGHT TO BE REVERSED, AND THE WOMAN DISCHARGED.

THEY WERE NO APPEARANCES IN SUPPORT OF THE CONVICTION.
RULE MADE ABSOLUTE. ORDERED THAT THE WOMAN BE DISCHARGED.

SMITH V. CORNELL.
THIS WAS AN APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT, IN WHICH PLAINTIFF HAD RECEIVED ONE PINT OF DAMAGES IN AN ACTION OF TRESPASS.

MR. BROWN, WITH WHOM WAS MR. C. J. MANNING, TOO TWO PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS TO THE RULE, FIRST, THAT NO SECURITY FOR COSTS AND JUDGMENT HAD BEEN GIVEN; AND NEXT, THAT THE VERDICT HAVING BEEN IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFF, IT WAS NOT IN HIS POWER TO IMPUGN IT.

MR. HARGRAVE, ON THE OTHER SIDE, SAID THAT THE SECURITY HAD BEEN GIVEN AT ANY MOMENT, AND THAT THERE WAS NOTHING TO SHOW THAT IT HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN SINCE THE ARRIVAL OF DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEY.

THE COURT SAID THAT SECURITY NOT HAVING BEEN GIVEN, THERE WAS NO POWER TO HEAR THE CASE.

THE COURT THEN ROSE.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE HIS HONOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND A JURY OF FOUR.

MAINTENANCE ASSIGNED, V. WOLFE AND ANOTHER.

THIS CASE WAS NOT CONCLUDED WHEN THE COURT ROSE.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE HIS HONOR MR. JUSTICE FAUCETT AND A JURY OF FOUR.

NEWTON V. MACDONALD.

THIS CASE WAS STILL CONTINUING WHEN THE COURT ROSE.

BEFORE THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

THEM V. THE BANCO COURT, AT 10 o'clock.
MURKIN, IN RE ARTHUR, GREEN, AND TVE V. HAYES.

BANCO COURT, AT 11 o'clock. MURKIN, V. WOLFE AND ANOTHER; HOBIN; BROWN V. MURKIN; REEVY V. HAYES AND ANOTHER; STEPHEN V. GREEN.

JURY COURT.—AT 10 o'clock. BOWMAN V. MACDONALD.

IN EQUITY.—BEFORE HIS HONOR THE PRIMARY JUDGE, AT 11 o'clock. MOTIONS AND PETITIONS.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—AT 10.30; CARR V. HUNISON, MINUTE OF DECEASE; RE WALKER A PERSON, AND TAXATION. TURNER V. TURNER, ADJOURNED RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE JUDGMENTS IN THIS CASE, DELIVERED ON WEDNESDAY.—

EX PARTE MCINTOSH.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

RE A CAVEAT HELD BY JAMES BYRNE. THIS WAS A MOTION UNDER S. 82 OF THE "LANDS TRANSFER ACT" OF 1862 (20 Vict., No. 9), MADE ON BEHALF OF A PERSON WHO HAS APPLIED TO BRING CERTAIN LAND UNDER THE OPERATION OF THE STATUTE, THAT A CAVEAT HELD BY ONE IN THE ACT, AND THE APPLICATION MAY BE REJECTED. IT WOULD NOT BE REJECTED IF THE APPLICANT IS IN POSSESSION OF THE LAND, TO WHICH HE CLAIMS TO BE ENTITLED; BUT THAT BARNE IS IN POSSESSION OF IT—ALLEGING THAT HE HAS BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS AND UPWARDS. ACCORDINGLY, THE APPLICANT'S APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF TITLE AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 24, AND THE CAVEAT HELD BY HIM UNDER THE 23RD SECTION. HE ALSO APPLIED FOR A CAVEAT HELD BY HIM IN THE COURTS AS DIRECTED BY S. 24; BUT, FROM THAT TIME TO THE PRESENT, A PERIOD OF ABOUT TWO MONTHS, HE HAS MADE NO PROGRESS THEREON. MCINTOSH, THEREFORE, APPLIED TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR AN ORDER, ASKS FOR OUR INSTRUCTIONS ON HIS BEHALF—AS THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS MAY PROCEED TO THE INVESTIGATION OF HIS TITLE.

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY DECIDED IN EX PARTE HAMILTON, BY THE THEN JUDGES OF THIS COURT, J. S. R. K., 316, AND OF WARD IN STOCKDALE V. HAMILTON, AND BY ONE OF MY PRECEDING JUDGES, THAT THE APPLICANT'S TITLE AS DIRECTED TO HAVE BEEN IN HIS THE TENEMENT OF LAND IN POSSESSION, AT LAW OR IN EQUITY, MIGHT ENTITLTY HIM TO A CAVEAT HELD BY HIM, AND THAT THE CAVEAT HELD BY HIM, SOLELY ON THE INACCURACY OF THE TITLE, UNDER SECTION 24, AS PROVIDED IN THE ACT, WAS DIFFICULT TO CONSTRUCT, AS IT WAS IN THE ABSENCE OF DEFINITIVE WORDS IN ONE OF THE SCHEDULES. AN APPLICATION WAS MADE UPON THE 23RD SECTION, AND THE APPLICANT HELD BY HIM TO THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, AND BY WHAT MEANS CAN THE CHIEF, AFTER UNREASONABLE DELAY ON THE PART OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, MAKE A DECISION? IT IS BASED ON THE CONTRARY ON BEHALF OF BARNE, THAT THE SECTION PROVIDED THE CAVEAT HELD BY HIM, AS IT IS, IS UNREASONABLE.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, IN THE LANGUAGE OF THESE SECTION, AND TO THE SUBJECT MATTER AND OBJECTS OF EACH, WILL SHOW, DEMONSTRATE THAT THE LIMITED CONSTRUCTION THUS CONSIDERED IS IMPOSSIBLE.

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE CAVEAT IS FOUNDED, SOLELY, ON THE INACCURACY OF THE TITLE, AND—ALTHOUGH ANOTHER SECTION IS PROVIDED FOR THE CAVEAT HELD BY HIM, AS IT IS, IS UNREASONABLE.

I ASKED THE CHIEF, ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECTION, WHETHER IT MAY NOT BE CLEAR THAT BARNE'S APPLICANT WAS UNREASONABLE; THIS APPLICANT MUST BE DISMISSED.

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SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

London, July 14, 1871.

We must be excused for again commencing our letter by a reference to the weather in this country. But really, with the exception of the Tichborne case, it forms the staple topic of conversation. And very naturally so, for the vagaries of our English climate are really extraordinary. In fact, there are few folks who look upon them as being the approach of end of the world, although we are in the middle of July, the weather is not like that of summer. It more resembles April, that month "so proverbial for its fickle weather; for its intermingling showers; for all species of weather in one day; for a wild mixture of sleet and cloudy skies; greenness and nakedness; flying hail and abounding blossoms," as William Howitt tells us in his "Wanderings" but still more like the weather in the middle of January. Even the proverbial Queen's weather has become a thing of the past. The late royal review at Aldershot was a failure in consequence of the heavy downpour of rain which deluged the camp. To our Volunteers the weather has been especially trying, the heat at Wimbledon having been transformed into something like a quagmire, thereby interfering with the gatherings of bright eyes and fair, healthy, healthy droves.

WE ARE BECOMING INVOLUNTARY WATER DRINKERS.

We are becoming involuntary water-drinkers. Our fruits and vegetables have a watery flavour. Our streams are continually bursting from being kept too full. Our houses are as damp as if built in a swamp. It is too much for us. Human nature cannot long bear such a severe trial of patience. If there be not speedily a change for the better, we shall all be starting for the coast in search of the fine weather which has descended upon us.

ENGLISH LAND ENCLOSURES.

A very angry feeling has been provoked among the labouring classes here by the indifference of the Government with respect to the numerous enclosures of waste land which have recently taken place. If ever a revolution takes place in this country it will be occasioned by some one of these. It is the constant hold of the landlords in those in power under the very feelings of the working classes. Such men as Mr. Lowe are doing much to render the masses disloyal to the Crown. The Epping Forest agitation is an illustration of this. The Forest of Epping was formerly one of the largest in the kingdom, being at one time about eighty miles in length and of proportionate breadth. At the beginning of the present century it had a hundred days to the year, 1800, but since then, the careful management of Mr. Howard and Mr. Gore, our Commissioners of Woods and Forests, has further reduced the extent of open space to 3000 acres, which Mr. Lowe, the evil genius of the Gladstone Cabinet, coolly proposes to reduce yet further, leaving only six hundred acres out of the millions of acres existing, to form a recreation ground for the nobility and the Londoners. In case war has Parliament declared by a almost unanimous resolution that no future enclosures should be permitted. Parliament may vote it as pleases, but it will not notice Mr. Lowe's determination. This place, the favourite summer resort of hundreds of thousands of working people, is being literally stolen by a few unscrupulous men, because the Crown prefers selling to defending its lands and the noblemen are too poor to interfere with the waste. The Royal Holloway school or Ragged school in East London, which is not familiar with High Beech, a little sylvan spot, about a couple of hours' ride from London. From time immemorial this beautiful portion of Epping Forest has been the favourite resort of thousands of our artisan population but now it is doomed. The trees are marked for felling, and the ominous tones are ringing in all directions.

The wholesale enclosure of our waste lands by the rich is not the only evil. The increasing wealth of the increasing favour with which communist doctrines are regarded by our artisans and labouring poor. Another and even stronger cause is the ever widening gulf between rich and poor. Whatever may be its origin, it is certain that the antagonism between the two great sections of English society is becoming more and more defined. We have mentioned the great social revolution it became the fact is of great significance. During the lifetime of the late Prince Consort it was the fashion for the aristocracy to interest themselves in all matters appertaining to the social and industrial progress of the nation. All this is altered now. Picnic-shooting, racing, gambling, and similar pastimes seem to have wholly absorbed the attention of the "upper ten." Of course there are many exceptions, still the increase of luxury and the pride of wealth in the rich is developing a feeling of social indifference towards the poorer classes, which bodes ill for the future welfare of the country. Do not let us be mistaken. We are not Republicans or Communists; we are simply stating facts, and drawing our inferences therefrom. If we go into West-end clubs—Reform or Carlton, for instance—nothing is more evident than the apparent want of knowledge respecting the condition and aspiration of the English labouring classes. And yet the reins of political power are drifting into the hands of these latter.

TRADE OUTRAGES.

If ever the battle between monarchy and democracy is fought, it will be on the hustings, or in the House of Commons. The lessons of Paris have not been lost on us. We have learned that force begets force. The worst frequently leads to military dictatorship. This is shown by the almost unanimous outcry of execration with which the petroleum outrages at Manchester have been received. The use of petroleum as a means of punishing those who have incurred the vengeance of the trade-unions is not likely to become general. Beyond a few instances of the tyrannical and despotic character of the trade-unions, the trials have not proceeded. But it is only just to the working-class to mention that the brick-makers of Lancashire, with whom the use of petroleum in connection with trade outrages has originated, belong to the lowest class, men whose ignorance and brutality are appalling.

Lord Shaftesbury has told us something of how these people are treated, and as we become acquainted with the sad story of their early life, we no longer feel any pity that they appear want of knowledge respecting the condition and aspiration of the English labouring classes. And yet the reins of political power are drifting into the hands of these latter.

which left Liverpool without undergoing Government supervision took 294 cabin and 782 steerage passengers, while those for Canada had only 61 cabin and 51 steerage passengers. One cause of this predilection in favour of the United States is undoubtedly the cheapness of fares. The limited outfit required is mentioned by us on a previous occasion, there is another cause. The skilled workman knows that he is going to a country where skilled labour is in request. The English workman has no idea of the wonderful industrial progress observable in Australia. It is amusing to note the astonishment with which visitors to the New South Wales court at the International exhibition in Sydney, and the photographs of the leading buildings in Sydney. For the first time since the establishment of the colony of New South Wales, we have something like an accurate idea of the actual appearance of its capital. Workmen will come to a place like Sydney, with its great industrial establishments and public buildings, but they will stay away from rude shanties and company with blackfellows. And as with them, man with the master. Capital flows to the United States, and why should it not also flow to New South Wales?

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NEW SOUTH WALES IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

LONDON, July 14, 1871.

At last the display in the well-known shed devoted to Australian, or rather New South Wales, products, is something creditable to the colonies, although far from being what it ought to be. The great model of Palmerston has been removed, and its place occupied by objects more characteristic of colonial industrial enterprise. The model itself, having been purchased by subscription, is about to be sent out to Australia, which will be in a way to one of the museums. But before doing so, we will say a few words of the International Exhibition, we ought to specially direct the attention of the colonists of New South Wales to the energy and perseverance displayed by Mr. S. Cowper, who, in the face of every possible difficulty, not the least being insufficient means and official red-tape, has done wonders. He seems never to lose an opportunity of urging upon the commissioners the claims of the colonies to a full and entire representation. The New South Wales commissioners have written to London, asking for information respecting the articles to be exhibited in 1872, but the commissioners here have, we believe, already anticipated their views, and have applied previously, representing in the strongest terms that the scope of the exhibition is not sufficiently extensive to include the characteristic products of the colonies. The Agricultural Society of New South Wales have proposed a Committee in number of questions which they wish to be heard before the exhibition opens. What it would be well if Mr. Jules Joubert were to forward such papers to the *Leeds Mercury* and other leading Yorkshire papers? By so doing, he might obtain a large amount of really valuable information, and also direct public attention more exclusively to the subject of colonial wool. The want of a catalogue is much felt by visitors to the Australian Courts, but arrangements are now being made to supply this deficiency. Had the exhibit arrived earlier, it would have been mentioned in the general catalogue. It is now proposed to furnish a description of them in an appendix to the Indian catalogue. Queensland has carried off the gold medal for colonial silk, but the prize exhibit is very poor, in fact, very little better than that from New South Wales. In both instances, the cocoons were soft and weak, lacking the solid character of the sound cocoon. This was probably the result of the growers having more insects than they could properly feed. This will never do. Good silk cannot be obtained from half-starved insects.

The tanned and dressed hides exhibited by Messrs. Alderson and Sons are remarkably good. We never beheld better, even in Northampton, where the shoe manufacturers boast of having the best leather in the kingdom. If the leather shown by Messrs. Alderson and Sons be a fair specimen of colonial produce, no doubt the skins will be required to secure to colonial Cottagers the same price as the colonies, at any rate New South Wales, with leather and shoes. There were several photographs of Messrs. Alderson's works, including a photograph of the workmen's hand, and it is amusing to stand and hear the comments made by some of the shoemakers visiting the exhibition. They seem to envy their Australian brethren, not is their regret lessened by a perusal of the weekly table of wages paid by Messrs. Alderson and Sons. A few such tables would work all the emigration up to the top. We can men of understand and fully appreciate information of this description. It is eminently practical. These are not curiosities getting from 100s to 300s per week, but there is no explanation of this difference in amounts. It is the same with the boot finishers. Here, one man obtains £6 3s. 6d., while another receives only £1. Then there is a still lower rate of wages in the various departments, as in the saddlers, where we find 7s. 4d. paid against one name, and only 5s. against another. These lower wages we presume to be those earned by labour on the land, as no wages are mentioned. Still, there is enough to show that in New South Wales the wages of a good, industrious and steady workman in the leather trades are considerably in excess of the same in this country, even at the present time, when the boot and shoe manufacture is enjoying an amount of prosperity wholly unexampled in its history. Another characteristic feature of the exhibition is the collection formed by Mr. F. W. Ward, of Sydney. We have not the slightest knowledge personally or otherwise of Mr. Rudder, but, judging from the collection which bears his name, we should assume him to be a very industrious and enterprising person—one of a class by no means too numerous. His collection includes samples of sugar, grown, we think, by himself; Mr. Christian, of Summer Hill; Mr. H. Dods, of Mr. Fairweather, of Kinchela Creek; Mr. Sydney Verge, West Kempsey; and the Sydney Sugar Refining Company, who have sent a large collection of samples of colonial sugar, cane oil (a novelty here), arrowroot, and dyestuffs obtained from wood. These latter deserve more attention than they are likely to obtain here at present. But the most important portions of Mr. Rudder's collection are the Australian woods. The samples include the colonial brush, lignum vitae, yellow cedar, white cedar, &c. There is also a piece of mahogany from which has been exposed the weathered up-wards of twenty years, and is still strong and sound. A small piece of blackwood wood, equally good and sound, which has been in the ground thirty-two years, being a portion of the first fence erected on the Macleay River. We cannot help suspecting that Australia is destined to develop a great timber trade with the mother country. Sleepers of colonial mahogany, if obtainable on sufficiently cheap terms, would be found almost as good as those of jarrah, for railway purposes. Then we have samples of colonial bark, jute, and fibre for paper-making, as well as specimens of the various colonial industries. The fibre for paper-making ought to be brought under the notice of our Society of Arts. It is procurable in sufficiently large quantities it might, assuming it to be really workable, command a ready and remunerative sale here. But we have not yet done with Mr. Rudder. He shows samples of sole leather, made by Mr. J. Lee, of East Kempsey, from beasts, and the photographs of Mr. Robertson's carriage-building establishment. Such pictures of colonial industry as it really is, are of great service here, showing, as they do, to our artisans the real character of manufacturing industry in New South Wales.

Mr. Stewart, of Liverpool, exhibits samples of essential oil obtained from gum eucalyptus, but of these we can express no opinion, knowing, as we do, little of this important branch of manufacturing industry. The samples of crude and refined kerosene oil exhibited by the Western Kerosene Oil Company were very good. Of the colonial wines, we can say nothing which has not been said before. There are samples of rum, from the West Indies, and from the West Indies, and from the Hunter River. There are also numerous photographs of the Wyndham Vineyards, and the various establishments connected therewith, which, however objectionable to the disciples of Father Mathew, cannot fail to interest the general public, especially the Teutonic portion, for with our German brethren everything connected with wine and spirit-making seems to possess a strong and abiding fascination. Messrs. Ward, of Sydney, have brought glycerine soap samples. One of these pieces contained in a box, was given by us to a binder in a large way of business, who unhesitatingly pronounced it to be the best she had ever tested. When we told her it came from Australia, she refused to believe us. "What did they know about soap powders out there?" She had yet to learn the arts of civilization rule at the Antipodes. As we are unacquainted with the Messrs. Ward, we shall be acquainted of any desire to pull their wares; indeed, they are not much to be pitied. The samples of soap, which are of the Patent Australian Starch exhibited by Mr. Munn, of Murrumbat, and of the glue shown by Mr. J. S. Henry, of Botany. Either of these articles could safely hold their own in any competitive test in this country. Messrs. Goodlett and Smith furnish several specimens of terra-cotta, quite equal in their way, corresponding examples shown by Messrs. Doulton and Co., and other English firms. We are speaking of the various pots, and bricks, and tiles, and stonework, perfect, and show what progress is being made in the colonial terra-cotta industry. The glazed floor tiles are also very good, but the glazed earthenware piping, for drainage and similar purposes, seems rather inferior to those made in this country. There is no

much else in the clay. But we must now leave for awhile the realms of productive industry and enter those of the fine arts. Nothing can afford people in social and intellectual progress in New South Wales, than the large architectural drawings of the Sydney Public Offices, Museum, and General Post Office. These, together with the numerous photographic views of the leading public buildings, and other features of Sydney, will do much to show people in the mother country what the capital of New South Wales really is. We may add, that a small place will be provided in London for the permanent exhibition of these, where lectures might occasionally be delivered, and information afforded to intending emigrants. Could not the colony afford an annual grant, even in these days of economy, for such a purpose? Why should not we have here an intercolonial museum, to be shared by the different colonies? We should be glad to assist in working out this idea. But we are getting off the track. The carte-de-visites shown by Mr. J. K. Newman are equalled only by those shown in the Austrian and Hungarian sections of the International Exhibition. From their high excellence we should assume that the Australian climate is peculiarly favourable to the photographic art.

Certainly the London Stereoscopic Company are a good deal better, but Newman's are his competitors. Mr. J. K. Newman, like his competitors, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Allen, are his competitors. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Allen, like his competitors, speak with respect. If we were in Sydney, we would go to Mr. Newman to be photographed; but this being impossible we must content ourselves with admiring his productions, especially his *Opalotypes*, which fairly rival the delicately tinted crayon drawings of Mr. Allen. Sydney has some reason to be proud of her photographic artists. As represented by her Newman and Allen, they are second to none in the old country.

JOHN PLUMMER.

THE PURCHASE JUDGMENT.

The Bishop of London has written the following letter to Canon Gregory in consequence of the published letter addressed to him by Canon Gregory and Liddon:—

"Fulham Palace, S.W. June 28.

"My dear Canon—I regret, though I have not the right nor the wish to complain, that the letter addressed to me by yourself and Canon Liddon reached me for the first time in print, and after its publication. I was, therefore, unable to correct a misapprehension, which, if it did not occasion your letter, has at least considerably influenced its tenor."

Referring to my printed letter to the Rev. R. T. West, of which your lordship was surprised that your clergy should expect to be told that the Bishops will abstain from acting on the recent judgment. Whence, you ask, have the Bishops this option of acting or not acting upon it?" If you will have the goodness to read again the sentence in my letter preceding that from which you quote, you will see, I think, that in completing my question you should have added, "if offences against canon law are to be punished." My endeavour was to explain what is, in my judgment, the position of a Bishop in his magisterial capacity, in respect of offences against the laws ecclesiastical. It is not his duty to seek them out. It is not his duty canonically (though he has the power), *more moto*, to commence proceedings. But it is his duty, as it is of any other magistrate, to take cognisance of them, if duly brought before them. It was because I understood that the Bishops were to be guided by the express words of the *Act* that I read the expression with surprise, and asked, "Whence have the Bishops this option?"

"I cannot, therefore, admit that I have assumed an option of not acting, under certain circumstances, upon the acknowledged law of the Church and realm. As far as Bishires are clear, either in themselves, or judicially interpreted, and are therefore capable of being enforced, they are to be enforced, as you rightly advised, with one or two of the cases which you enumerate—so far they all stand on the same level; and if acts of intentional violation of any of them are formally presented to the Bishop, he is equally bound to require their observance. But it is obvious that the probability of such coercive action being called for in the case of Rubrics which have, unaptly perhaps, fallen partially into disuse, is not so small as I consider, with regard to the cases which you enumerate—so far they all stand on the same level; and if acts of intentional violation of any of them are formally presented to the Bishop, he is equally bound to require their observance. 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HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

BUILDING SITE for SALE, two miles from town, 40 per foot. Haynes, Trever, and Co., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a 5-roomed verandah COTTAGE, with every convenience, cheap, 3, George-st., Waterloo.

SHUG COTTAGE, pretty garden, fowl yard, and all complete, for sale. Rosberry, Denison-st., Woolloomooloo.

FOR SALE, BUILDING SITES, Milson's Point, North Shore.

The vendor will offer special advantages to parties desirous of becoming their own landlords.

GEORGE R. DIBBS, Agent, Victoria-chambers, 131, Pitt-street.

BUILDING SITES—Kirribilli Point, North Shore, adjoining the Steam Ferry, and opposite the Circular Quay, accessible to the heart of the city in five minutes by ferry—area, 34—running from 6 a.m. till 12 p.m.

The undersigned has for SALE the remaining Allotments in the above convenient and healthy position. The proprietors offer special advantages to parties desirous of becoming their own landlords.

GEORGE R. DIBBS, Victoria-chambers, 131, Pitt-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, 100 pure bred Durham heifers, from 1 to 2 years old. Also, 8000 prime store wethers. 3000 little ewes. Apply to G. M. PITTS, Commercial Rooms.

FAT CATTLE—500 head well-fed FAT CATTLE for SALE, that will average 650 lbs. for Bullocks and 500 lbs. for Cows. They can be delivered on Terrembo Station, near Coonamble. Apply to G. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

AUCTION SALES.

MRS. S. WOELLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street. Horses and carts, drays, harness, &c. No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. N.B.—Money paid immediately after sale.

Horses, heavy and light. Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Campsdown, opposite the Hotel, on Friday.

Horses, broken and saddle and harness.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Saturday.

Several useful hacks and singlets and double harness horses. Also, saddlery, vehicles, &c.

Horses and Buggies on HIRE and Livery on moderate terms.

SALES held at Campsdown as directed.

Superior Draft of Horses.

BROWN and JONES are instructed by J. C. Irving, Esq., of Casino, to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Horse and Cattle Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY.

The well-known choice and well-bred horses—
"BOAR PET," light roan, calved November, 1869
Got by "Duke of Richmond"
g d "Yellowman" (19,600)
g d "Albert" (dito)
g d "D" in Diamond Cow, bred by Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

"BOAR PET," light roan, calved about November, 1869
Got by "Duke of Richmond" (16,353)
g d "Newminster" (16,613)
g d the No. 2 Bull
"BOAR PET," light roan, calved about November, 1869
Got by "England's Glory" (19,599)
Dam "Cannon" (imported)
g d "Newminster" (imported)
g d the No. 2 Bull in Diamond Cow, bred by Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

M. PITTS has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 1st September, at Hills and Co.'s Yards, at half past 11 o'clock, 1000 prime fat sheep, in lots, per train.

To Squatters, Grazier, Store Buyers, &c.

G. M. PITTS has received instructions from the executor of the estates of the late General Hall, Esq., and his late son, General Hall, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Pitt-street Yards, MUSWELLBROOK, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock, 200 head of prime fat cattle, from his noted Commercial stations.

BUTCHERS' Butchers. Butchers.

M. R. T. SULLIVAN has received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above yards, on MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, 150 head of prime fat cattle, from his noted Commercial stations.

M. R. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Ooms and Town and Co., at his Young's Western Road, on MONDAY, 4th September, at 11 o'clock, 200 head prime fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by J. E. Eaton, Esq., to sell by auction, at Hills and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, 1st September, at 12 o'clock, 20 prime fat sheep, represented very prime.

GEORGE WELLS will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, hay, straw, &c.

LILLES and CO. will sell by auction, at Rail-way, at 9 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, lucerne, potatos.

At Depot, at half past 11 o'clock, Fat calves, pigs, sucklers, poultry, dead pigs. At 12 o'clock, Roll and leg butter, cheese, eggs, honey, lard.

At 4 o'clock, Tallow, hides, sheepskins, fruit, potatos.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, hay, straw, &c.

At Railway, at 10 o'clock, bullet wood, various lengths. A black Stone Yards, at 11 o'clock, prime fat calves, sucklers, pigs, poultry, &c., 60 cases roll butter (all the best London brands), leg butter, eggs, cheese, lucerne, lard, potatos, hides, tallow, skins, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

Weekly Stock and Produce Sales.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, George-street, at 11 o'clock.

Fat calves, fat store pigs, lambs, chickens, and poultry of all kinds.

500 prime corn-fed fat pigs from the country.

At 1 o'clock, Old annual winter supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and leg butter from the best brands, eggs, cheese (including the celebrated No. 6 and other first-class brands), imported corn-fed bacon, lard, honey, &c., &c.

SHAGRAM will sell by auction, at Rail-way, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

GORPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at the Rail-way Station.

Hay, straw, &c., at 11 o'clock.

At half past 11 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yards, cheese, pigs, poultry, oranges, butter, cheese, &c., &c.

100 carcasses of corn-fed pork.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1871.

LIBRARY OF COSTLY AND SCARCE BOOKS, comprising about 1200 volumes.

FRIDAY, 1st September, at 11 a.m.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

The late Rev. Canon STACK'S

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF THEOLOGICAL WORKS

CLASSICAL WORKS

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORIES

THE PRACTICAL LIBRARY OF USEFUL ARTS

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES,

And about 600 Scientific, Entertaining, and useful Secular Publications.

Removed from the Parsonage, Balmain.

To Clergymen, Booksellers, and Private Purchasers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock.

LIBRARY of the late Rev. CANON STACK.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues issued at 9 a.m. THIS DAY.

NOW ON VIEW.

Preliminary Notice.

On SATURDAY, 2nd September, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unserved Sale by Auction,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

ANTIQUES

SUPERB TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE

OL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

CUT GLASS, CHINA, and ELECTROPLATED

WARE, &c., &c.

Removed from Glebe Point for convenience of sale.

To Gentlemen Furnishers, Upholsterers, Furniture

Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, SATURDAY, 2nd September, at 11 o'clock.

Casks tallow.

Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 1st September, at half past 10 o'clock.

1160 hides, walrus skins.

Hair, mutton bird oil, &c., &c.

At 2.30 p.m.,

Casks tallow.

Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

ROBINS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock.

6 cases lime juice, just landed.

Keen, Robinson's, and Belville's Oatmeal, Pearl

Barley.

ROBINS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock.

50 bags, each 1 cwt., oatmeal

15 bags, each 1 cwt., pearl barley.

In lots, just landed, ex John Knox.

To Millers, Bakers, and Others.

ROBINS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock.

30 bags superfine silk diree flour.

Terms, cash.

"KRUG" CHAMPAGNE.

On account of whom it may concern,

ex CATHAYA.

Cases damaged by sea water.

40 cases, each 1 dozen quarts.

20 cases, each 2 dozen pints.

TUESDAY, September 6th, at 11 o'clock.

LIBRARY of the late Rev. CANON STACK.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues issued at 9 a.m. THIS DAY.

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6 cases lime juice, just landed.

Keen, Robinson's, and Belville's Oatmeal, Pearl

Barley.

ROBINS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock.

50 bags, each 1 cwt., oatmeal

15 bags, each 1 cwt., pearl barley.

In lots, just landed, ex John Knox.

To Millers, Bakers, and Others.

ROBINS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock.

30 bags superfine silk diree flour.

Terms, cash.

Catalogues issued at 9 a.m. THIS DAY.</

